

## JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Cultural Programs

Program Components	2000 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
A. National Register Programs	14,990	+264	+150	15,404	+414
B. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	1,963	+14	0	1,977	+14
C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants	2,472	0	0	2,472	0
<b>Total Requirements \$(000)</b>	<b>19,425</b>	<b>+278</b>	<b>+150</b>	<b>19,853</b>	<b>+428</b>

### AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 431-433	The Antiquities Act of 1906
16 U.S.C. 461-467	The Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 470-470 n	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
16 U.S.C. 469-469 c-1	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
16 U.S.C. 470aa-II	Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act as amended in 1976
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
26 U.S.C. 46(b)(4)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
26 U.S.C. 48(g)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
25 U.S.C. 3001-3013	The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
43 U.S.C. 2102	Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

### OVERVIEW

The **Cultural Programs** activity supports the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage and the integration of preservation values in public and private decisions. These activities include: (1) identifying, evaluating, and registering historic and archeological resources in the National Register of Historic Places, (2) designating resources of national significance as National Historic Landmarks, (3) assisting public agencies in the interpretation, preservation and protection of archeological and historic resources, (4) creating documentary records of historic properties through the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, (5) assisting State Historic Preservation Offices, certified local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector, (6) undertaking research and training in preservation techniques and technologies, (7) providing information and advice on preservation techniques and technologies, (8) responding to taxpayers' requests for certification for Federal tax incentives, and (9) providing regulations and guidance on the identification, treatment and potential repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural objects.

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

### **APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS**

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
  - Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
  - IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
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#### ***A. National Register Programs***

##### ***FY 2000 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

**Enacted: \$14,990,000**

The National Park Service's National Register Programs assist thousands of communities nationwide with the preservation of their cultural heritage through formal designation programs that recognize significant historic and archeological properties. Federal designation provides eligibility for Federal financial assistance and regulatory protection. The National Register Programs administer financial incentives for designated properties, including the Federal Preservation Tax Incentives and the Historic Preservation Fund. The National Park Service works with other entities of government at the local, State, tribal, and Federal levels to establish and operate complementary designation, incentives, and regulatory programs. In order to encourage all levels of government and the private sector to preserve their own cultural resources, the National Register Programs offer a wide range of technical assistance for protecting historic and archeological properties. Major National Register Programs include the following:

- National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Landmarks
- Tribal Historic Preservation Program
- Certified Local Governments
- American Battlefield Protection Program
- Federal Preservation Tax Incentives
- Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning
- Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
- Archeological Assistance Program
- National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
- Historic Landscape Initiative
- Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative

The performance goals that follow apply to the programs listed above; these programs are presented in detail following the performance table.

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

### **Performance Goals**

Long-term Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2005, an additional 6.6% (150) properties are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,427); an additional 11% (7,800) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 78,819); an additional 30.2% (221,800) significant historical and archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (733,200 to 955,000 contributing properties); an additional 19.7% (925,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, Tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,626,000 contributing properties); and the number of National Natural Landmarks is increased by 10% (59) from the 1998 level (587 to 646).
Annual Goal IIIa1	By September 30, 2001, an additional 2.2% of properties since September 30, 1999 are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,327); an additional 3.7% (2,600) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 73,619); an additional 11.2% (81,800) of significant archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (773,200 to 815,000 contributing properties); and an additional 6.3% (294,400) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, Tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 4,995,400 contributing properties); the number of national natural landmarks is increased by 2% (12) from the 1998 level (587 to 599).
Long-term Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2005, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,184 of 2,447 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,700 of 2,202,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (140,000 of 4,681,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, Tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance; and the number of damaged or threatened national natural landmarks is reduced by 7% (5) from the 1998 level (from 70 to 65 sites).
Annual Goal IIIa2	By September 30, 2001, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,094 of 2,347 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,600 of 1,937,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; and 3.1% of significant historical and archeological properties (129,300 of 4,163,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, Tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.
Long Term Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2005, 90% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.
Annual Goal IIIa3	By September 30, 2001, 90% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.

## **Expanding and Maintaining the National Register of Historic Places**

The National Historic Preservation Act assigns the National Register of Historic Places a central role in recognizing buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects significant in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and identifying them as worthy of preservation. National Register listing and eligibility qualify historic places and archeological sites for Federal preservation incentives, consideration in planning for Federal projects, and other programs and activities that protect significant historic and archeological properties. The program's primary goals are to foster a national preservation ethic, promote a greater appreciation of America's heritage, and increase and broaden the public's understanding and appreciation of heritage resources.

## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

Properties are nominated to the National Register by State Historic Preservation Officers in each State; Federal Preservation Officers for Federal properties, including those in national parks; and by Indian Tribal Preservation Officers for some tribal lands. Nominations received are reviewed for technical accuracy and to determine if nominations meet the criteria for evaluation, entered in the National Register Information System (NRIS), and published for notice in the Federal Register.

The National Register of Historic Places also considers nomination appeals; makes determinations of eligibility of properties for listing at the request of Federal agencies and in cases where private property owners object to listing; and processes removals, amendments, preliminary reviews, and related actions. A total 1,469 nominations were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in FY 1999. The highest priority for the National Register program in FY 2000 and FY 2001 is to process National Register nominations, determinations of eligibility, and related actions in a timely manner.

<b>National Register of Historic Places Performance Information</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Cumulative National Register listings	71,019	72,319	73,619
New National Register listings	1,469	1,300	1,300

<b>National Register of Historic Places Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Determinations of eligibility, nomination appeals, returns, amendments, removals, amendments and related actions	448	500	500
Bulletins and other technical information distributed	78,000	80,000	80,000
Workshops and training sessions	60	35	35

- The National Register has developed a broad range of published and audiovisual materials to meet the needs of States, Federal agencies, national parks, local governments, Indian tribes, and private citizens seeking to nominate properties and use the National Register. In FY 1999, approximately 78,000 paper copies of National Register publications were distributed to the public and over 176,000 pages of National Register documentation were copied for the public on request. A new National Register bulletin, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (see section below on National Historic Landmarks), was completed and prepared for publication in FY 2000. It was published in November 1999. A bulletin on developing interpretive programs for National Register properties was completed and will be printed in FY 2000. Priority in FY 2000 and FY 2001 will be given to expanding and updating the National Register bulletin series. These activities will help to achieve performance goals IIIa1: Properties Designated; IIIa2: Properties Protected; and IIIa3: User Satisfaction by providing information and technical assistance to States, Federal agencies, national parks, local governments, Indian tribes, and private citizens seeking to nominate properties and use the National Register.

- During FY 1999, approximately 250,000 visits per week were recorded on the National Register World Wide Web homepage; it is anticipated that the number of visits will increase to 300,000 per week during FY 2000 and to 350,000 per week during FY 2001. National Register staff answered over 600 e-mail inquiries that were sent via the website in FY 1999. Five National Register bulletins were added to the National Register website, bringing the total number available online to twenty-seven. Features for African American History Month, Hispanic Heritage Month, Women's History Month, Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, and Preservation Week were created for the National Register homepage that spotlighted various publications, properties listed in the National Register, and national parks.

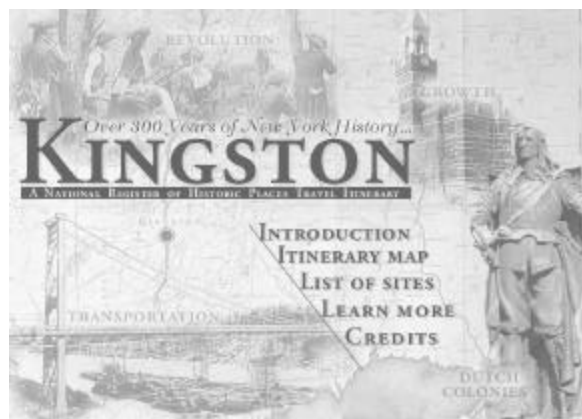
## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

- The National Register Information System computer database records information on National Register listings, on determinations of eligibility, and on the status of pending nominations. The database and the paper records documenting National Register properties are used by States; Federal agencies, including national parks; local and tribal governments; and the public for purposes of encouraging preservation, protecting significant historic and archeological properties, project planning, grant assistance, Tax Act certifications, program analysis, research, and public education.

Continued priorities for the National Register database and paper records in FY 2000 and FY 2001 include: (1) improving public access to the National Register Information System over the Internet, (2) maintaining, expanding, and improving the data included in the NRIS, and (3) improving the archival stability and accessibility of the National Register and national historic landmark records. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of continued protection of cultural and natural resources (through property designation and protection), and of making these resources accessible for public appreciation and understanding which supports the achievement of performance goals IIIa1: Properties Designated; IIIa2: Properties Protected; and IIIa3: User Satisfaction.

*Heritage Education.* Heritage education is an important use of the National Register. The National Register, working with public and private partners, has developed a variety of educational publications and other media for interpreters, teachers, students, and the public. These materials demonstrate the wealth of information on historic properties included in National Register and national historic landmark records, help improve the quality of education, and increase awareness of the role historic places play in preserving America's heritage, quality of life, economic development, and tourism. The heritage education activities of the National Register help the achievement of performance goals IIIa1: Properties Designated; IIIa2: Properties Protected; and IIIa3: User Satisfaction by making these resources accessible for public appreciation and understanding.

- The *Teaching with Historic Places* (TwHP) program is a major vehicle for the National Register's promotion of heritage education. In FY 1999, the program began posting its classroom-ready lesson plans on the National Register website. Twenty-three TwHP lessons were made available online during the year, including all of the lessons from the curriculum kit produced in FY 1998 in conjunction with the National Park Foundation, Target stores, and others; several each for months honoring the contributions of African Americans, Women, and Hispanic-Americans; and a number of lessons on United States Presidents. Priority in FY 2000 and FY 2001 will be to expand the number of lesson plans available on the World Wide Web.



Internet.

- The National Register promoted heritage education and tourism by expanding its website with the addition of new *Discover Our Shared Heritage* National Register online travel itineraries. Four new travel itineraries were completed in FY 1999: *We Shall Overcome: Historic Places of the Civil Rights Movement*; an itinerary on Kingston, New York; one on Central Vermont; and one on Washington, D.C. All itineraries provide a description and photograph of each registered historic place, as well as interactive maps locating the properties. Priority in FY 2000 and FY 2001 will be to work with partner communities throughout the Nation to complete and expand the number of travel itineraries available on the

*National Historic Landmarks.* National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are nationally significant historic places recognized by the Secretary of the Interior under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to identify and protect significant historic and archeological properties possessing exceptional value in illustrating the Nation's heritage. Only three percent of properties listed in the National

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

Register of Historic Places are designated as national historic landmarks. The National Historic Landmarks Survey conducts theme studies to evaluate historic properties by comparative analysis within broad topics of United States history and prehistory, and reviews and processes nominations submitted on individual properties.

- During FY 2000, the NHL Survey will complete a theme study on racial desegregation in public education begun in FY 1999; and publication and distribution of a new National Register Bulletin on how to nominate historic properties as national historic landmarks to assist the public in participating in the program. The NHL Survey is cooperating with the National Park Foundation in the completion and publication of a comprehensive guide to national historic landmarks.

- Priorities for this program in FY 2000 and 2001 are: (1) evaluating and processing proposals for designation and completing designation of new landmark sites, (2) continuing work on Congressionally mandated and other theme studies already in progress, (3) initiating one new theme study, (4) increasing the accessibility of the designation process, and (5) improving computerized data on national historic landmarks. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of continued protection of cultural and natural resources (through property designation and protection), and of making these resources accessible for public appreciation and understanding which supports the achievement of performance goals IIIa1: Properties Designated; IIIa2: Properties Protected; and IIIa3: User Satisfaction.

Once national historic landmarks are designated, the National Park Service commits to assist in the preservation of these irreplaceable properties through the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative. This initiative monitors the 2,277 national historic landmarks designated to date and prepares a periodic report to Congress on their condition. This report has consistently shown that over 16 percent of national historic landmarks face threats to their survival. Under the program, the NPS works with owners to mitigate or remove threats and to prevent future damage; holds conferences and workshops to provide technical assistance and build partnerships between the NPS and landmark owners; and develops educational materials to increase awareness and support for this program.

- Priorities in FY 2000 and FY 2001 include expanding technical assistance to owners and managers of national historic landmarks, improving communication and collaboration with preservation groups providing assistance and services to stewards/owners of national historic landmarks, producing two biannual newsletters to increase cooperation between preservation service providers and owners of national historic landmarks, and improve the photographic documentation of the current condition of these landmark resources.

<b>National Historic Landmarks Performance Information</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Cumulative National Historic Landmark designations	2,277	2,302	2,327
New National Historic Landmark designations	15*	25	25

\* The National Park System Advisory Board met only once during FY 1999. On January 20, 1999, the Secretary of the Interior designated 15 new national historic landmarks and in March 1999 withdrew designation from two properties, for a net gain of thirteen national historic landmarks during FY 1999.

<b>National Historic Landmarks Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Endangered National Historic Landmarks assisted and monitored	920	925	930

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

### **Tribal Historic Preservation Program**

This program assists Indian tribes in preserving their unique historic properties and cultural traditions. The program originated in 1990, when Congress directed the NPS to study and report on funding needs for the preservation of sites significant to Native Americans nationwide. While the program initially focused on assisting tribes in carrying out a wide range of specific cultural preservation projects, the last three years have seen increasing emphasis on assisting tribes to establish ongoing historic preservation programs. This latter emphasis stems from 1992 legislation (section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act) that authorizes tribes to assume formal responsibility for national historic preservation program activities on tribal lands.

- The NPS has entered into agreements with 22 tribes that enable them to assume program functions pursuant to section 101(d). In addition, the NPS has provided limited financial assistance to those tribes to build their programs. In FY 1997 through FY 1999, the Park Service worked closely with these tribes to develop a proposed regulation governing tribal participation in the national program; the Service expects to publish the proposed regulation for comment and subsequently to issue it for review in FY 2000. Also, in FY 2000, the Service will gather data on historic properties designated (goal reference IIIa1) and protected (goal reference IIIa2) under tribal law.
- The Service is currently negotiating with additional tribes to enable their formal participation in the national program, and it expects other tribes to submit program proposals during FY 2000 and FY 2001. Also, in FY 2000 and FY 2001, the National Park Service will continue to provide financial assistance to tribes that seek to carry out specific, discrete preservation projects; and continue to work with partners such as the Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, universities, and the private sector to provide training, technical assistance, and skills building for tribes that seek to preserve their culture and heritage. Approximately \$16.3 million has been awarded since 1990.

<b>Tribal Historic Preservation Program Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Cumulative number of tribes assuming statutory program responsibility	22	25	35
Historic Preservation Fund grants to Tribes	45	47	50

### **Certified Local Governments (CLGs)**

The NPS and State Historic Preservation Offices provide valuable technical assistance and matching grants to hundreds of communities. Local governments strengthen these efforts by achieving Certified Local Government status from the Park Service. States are required to set aside at least ten percent of the annual Historic Preservation Fund grant allocation to fund certified local historic preservation subgrant projects.

- The Certified Local Governments program seeks: (1) to develop and maintain local preservation programs across the Nation that will influence the planning, zoning and permitting decisions critical to preserving significant historic and archeological properties, and (2) to ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. During FY 2000 and FY 2001, the NPS expects the number of Certified Local Governments to increase.

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

<b>Certified Local Governments Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Cumulative number certified by the NPS	1,196	1,240	1,280
New Certified Local Governments certified by the NPS	42	44	40
Historic properties newly designated under local law	5,700	5,700	5,700
Cumulative number of historic properties designated under local law	273,400	279,100	284,800
Historic properties protected under local law	27,000	27,500	28,000

### **American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)**

The American Battlefield Protection Program promotes the preservation of significant battlefields from all wars on American soil, along with associated historic sites. The program focuses on alternatives that avoid costly Federal land acquisition and the unnecessary creation of additional National Park System units. The program grew out of the Congressionally established Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1990, and it continues to place a major emphasis on Civil War battlefields. However, 1996 legislation makes clear that the program's mission encompasses all battlefields on American soil.

- In FY 1999, the American Battlefield Protection Program distributed \$584,573 for battle site surveys, community battlefield preservation plans, National Register nominations, promotion of heritage tourism, battlefield interpretation, community outreach, and heritage education. This amount was less than in FY 1998, because funds were redirected to begin the Congressionally-mandated study of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 (see below). Nevertheless, the grant projects spanned more than 16 States and over 150 battle sites. In FY 1999, new and ongoing projects involved 25 partner organizations. In keeping with its broadened mission, in FY 1999 the program carried out projects associated with the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and Indian Wars, in addition to the Civil War.

- Since 1993, the work of the program and its partners has resulted in a demonstrable improvement in the preservation status of 35 (70 percent) of the Priority I Civil War sites; the preservation status of 13 (26 percent) other Priority I sites is unchanged; and the status of two (4 percent) others has worsened. In FY 2000 and FY 2001, the ABPP will continue to work with Priority I sites but will also focus preservation activity at the 78 Priority II Civil War sites, which are battlefields with opportunities for comprehensive preservation. In addition, the program will increase its focus on nationally significant battlefield sites from other wars fought on American soil.

- In FY 1999, in reliance on existing funds, the program began the Congressionally mandated study of sites associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in order to determine their relative significance and their current state of preservation into the future. The study began collecting site data from 27 States, established a comprehensive research library, established and tested the field survey methodology, and began conducting field survey operations in seven States in cooperation with State Historic Preservation Officers. The Congress has appropriated an additional \$250,000 in FY 2000 to support the continuation of the study.

- The American Battlefield Protection Program produces a quarterly newsletter, *Battlefield Update*; reports on the status of preservation at the Priority I battlefields designated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission; conducts and supports battlefield mapping projects; administers approximately 125 cooperative agreements and grants; serves as staff to the Secretary of the Interior for approving the expenditure of Civil War Commemorative



### **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

Coin funds for battlefield land acquisition; heads the Congressionally chartered Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study; administers the \$8 million of Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund monies earmarked for Civil War battlefield acquisition grants; maintains and enhances its battlefield preservation assistance site on the Internet; and provides a range of technical assistance services to many partners and the public.

- During FY 2000 and FY 2001, the NPS expects to continue to support new and ongoing battlefield projects and to enhance its Internet service to the public.

<b>American Battlefield Protection Program Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of new grant projects	25	28	28
Ongoing grant projects	80	80	76
New Civil War Commemorative Coin applications	4	8	0
Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund Battlefield grants	12	18	10

### **Certification for Federal Preservation Tax Incentives**

To qualify for a 20 percent tax credit for rehabilitating historic structures under the Internal Revenue Code, property owners must obtain certifications from the NPS that their rehabilitation is in keeping with the historic character of the building. Federally recognized historic buildings that are leased for income-producing purposes are eligible for the tax credit. The amount of investment attributed to tax incentives as measured by certified rehabilitation was \$945 million. Certification workload is expected to increase an average of 14 percent a year during FY 2000 and FY 2001. The rehabilitation tax credit is one of the most important tools available for the protection of significant historic buildings.

- To qualify for Federal tax incentives involving certain charitable contributions of easements for historic preservation purposes, property owners must obtain certifications from the NPS that their properties are certified historic structures. Like the 20 percent tax credit for rehabilitating historic structures, this program is carried out in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices.
- During FY 2000 and FY 2001, the NPS expects to see a continued increase in private investment in historic structures through this program.

<b>Federal Tax Incentives Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of housing units rehabilitated and created	12,483	12,982	13,501
Number of projects certified for 20% tax credit	558	579	601
Private investment (in millions of dollars)	945	1,063	1,070

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

### **Technical Preservation Assistance**

The National Park Service is the national leader in developing technical information, standards, guidelines, and training materials to assist property owners in responsible historic preservation work for protection of the Nation's significant historic and archeological properties, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

- Technical information, standards, and guidelines developed by the NPS are widely used by Federal and State agencies involved in historic preservation, by national parks and by municipal governments throughout the country. University programs, nonprofit organizations and the general public rely upon the technical preservation assistance activities of the NPS, affecting work on thousands of historic buildings each year. Technical publications are available to government agencies, national parks, architects, developers and property owners to explain and encourage responsible historic preservation techniques and practices.
- During FY 2000 and FY 2001, the NPS expects to increase the number of available publications and to increase the distribution of new and existing products. Achievement of these goals will have the outcome of expanding the scope of technical assistance to partners and others, which supports the achievement of performance goal IIIa3: User Satisfaction.

<b>Technical Preservation Assistance Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Cumulative number of preservation briefs and technical notes	82	84	86
Historic preservation projects provided technical assistance	3,975	4,050	4,150
Technical briefs, brochures, leaflets, fact sheets, publications, catalogues, and other media distributed	46,800	48,200	49,000

*Cultural Resource Inventory, Planning, and Geographic Information Systems.* Since 1969, an estimated four million historic resources have been identified by Federal agencies including national parks, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation programs, and local governments through the use of Federal project and grant assistance. These data and the public investment in them are fully useful when governments and the private sector have timely access to the data and can make informed decisions about the protection of significant historic and archeological properties.

- The way in which this information is generated, used, and distributed is rapidly changing. Online multimedia historic preservation information, in combination with other geographic information, is becoming the basis on which land-use decisions are made.
- The goal for FY 2000 is to integrate the use of database management systems (DBMS), geographic information systems (GIS), and global positioning systems (GPS) in local, State, Tribal, and Federal historic preservation activities.

### National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

<b>Cultural Resource Inventory Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
State, tribal, and local DBMS, GIS, and GPS projects	13	12	10
National park GIS/GPS projects	10	7	2
Endangered battlefield documentation projects	8	11	5
NPS-sponsored training courses and field schools	4	11	8

*Historic Landscape Initiative.* The Historic Landscape Initiative promotes responsible preservation practices to protect our irreplaceable legacy of historic landscapes. In partnership with Federal and State agencies, Indian tribes, professional organizations, national parks, universities, and local stewards, the NPS will (1) develop and disseminate guidelines for landscape preservation, (2) produce innovative tools to raise public awareness, (3) organize and participate in training workshops, and (4) provide technical assistance for nationally significant properties and districts.

- Information provided by the NPS influences project work at local, regional, national and even international levels on a variety of landscapes from parks and gardens, to rural villages and agricultural landscapes. Information generated by this effort has reached an estimated 800,000 individuals nationwide.
- During FY 2000 and FY 2001, the NPS will increase the number of training programs related to historic landscapes, and increase the number of historic landscapes assisted through this program.

<b>Historic Landscapes Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Training courses co-sponsored and presented	18	21	23
Publications, videos, and other specific assistance	5	5	6
Cultural landscapes provided assistance	290	310	320

*Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs (Section 110).* Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires every Federal agency to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties that agencies own or control. Section 110(a)(2) directs the Secretary of the Interior to advise Federal agencies, including national parks, and to train them on establishing programs to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect significant historic and archeological properties for which they are responsible.

- In FY 1998, the National Park Service published revised “Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs.” These nonregulatory guidelines provide the Secretary’s formal advice to Federal agencies on how to meet their obligations under Section 110. In FY 1999, a “user-friendly” version of these guidelines, with illustrations and case studies, was prepared for publication and distribution in FY 2000.
- In FY 1999, the National Park Service led two interagency task forces to develop additional guidance material for Federal agency preservation programs. One task force focused on the training needs of Federal agency staff;

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

the other developed a consultation process by which agencies can meet the obligation to establish their preservation programs in consultation with the Secretary. In FY 2000, the resulting guidance will be published and the consultation process will be implemented.

*Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning.* The National Historic Preservation Act mandates historic resource surveys and comprehensive historic preservation planning. Conflicts with development interests and competing land uses occur nationwide, often because information about the needs, values, and priorities for historic and archeological properties is not effectively integrated into the planning and decision-making processes in both the public and private sectors.

- The NPS seeks to: (1) build planning proficiency within the historic preservation community at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels, including national parks, (2) build skills within the larger planning community to recognize the goals and issues of historic preservation, (3) ensure that historic preservation practices are current and easily integrated into modern planning systems such as geographic information systems, and (4) enable the development of effective historic preservation components in local, county, tribal, State, national park, and Federal plans and policies nationwide. Beginning in FY 1999, the NPS placed greater emphasis on Internet distribution of materials and information, rather than mailing hard copy and conducting individual training sessions, in order to carry out a program to build historic preservation planning capabilities at the local, county, tribal, State, and Federal levels. That emphasis will continue during FY 2000 and FY 2001.

<b>Historic Preservation Planning Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of technical assistance publications distributed	3,471	3,500	3,750
Number of visits per month to the planning program website	2,400	2,800	3,200
Number of States with revised/updated Statewide Historic Preservation Plans	0	15	20

*State Historic Preservation Programs.* Under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) have a role in almost all facets in the NPS historic preservation program as described above. In some cases, States assist in the administration of an NPS program; e.g., Certified Local Governments and Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. In other situations, SHPOs are the recipients of NPS assistance; e.g., Technical Preservation Assistance and Historic Preservation Fund grants. State Historic Preservation Officers also contribute to the national historic preservation program by designating and protecting historic properties under State law.

<b>State Historic Preservation Programs Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Historic properties newly designated by States under State law	22,500	22,500	22,500
Cumulative number of historic properties designated by States under State law	502,000	524,500	547,000
Historic properties protected by States under State law	68,900	70,300	71,600

*Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative.* The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to “make grants or loans or both to Indian tribes and to nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for the preservation of their cultural heritage.” The 1992 amendments also

### **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

direct the Secretary to provide “technical or financial assistance, or both, to Historically Black Colleges and Universities to tribal colleges, and to colleges with a high enrollment of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians, to establish preservation training and degree programs.”

• In response to these mandates, the NPS established the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative, a long-term investment to address the underemployment of qualified minority professional practitioners in historic preservation/cultural resources stewardship positions in the National Park Service and in its partner organizations. Closely allied with this activity is the goal to work with diverse organizations and schools to increase the identification, preservation, and interpretation of historic properties within national parks and in communities that reflect the Nation’s diverse cultural heritage, including increased minority-related properties designated and protected under Federal/State/Tribal and local authorities. During FY 2001, the NPS will: (1) expand its mailing list databases of diverse organizations and professors of history, architecture, and related fields at minority colleges and universities in order to communicate regularly with more diverse audiences, (2) expand the Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program, (3) develop and implement new conferences and workshops aimed at community stewards in the identification, documentation, evaluation, preservation, and interpretation of diverse historic properties, (4) assist with the development of workshops and courses that train students at minority colleges and universities and in public school systems, (5) sponsor scholarships for minority community leaders and students (the Emerging Preservation Leaders Scholarship Program) to attend the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s annual meetings, (6) produce and distribute a biannual diversity newsletter distributed to partner organizations, diverse organizations, minority colleges and universities, and interested individuals, and (7) expand and maintain the cultural resources diversity website that reaches hundreds of visitors per month.

<b>Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of diverse organizations, colleges, and universities on mailing list database that receive regular NPS mailings and diversity publications	400	500	600
Number of cooperative cultural resources diversity interns	3	12	18
Number of conferences and workshops directed at diverse cultural resources and minority college, university, and public school students	1	3	5
Number of diversity scholarships to attend National Trust for Historic Preservation annual meeting	76	80	75
Number of visitors to cultural resources diversity website per month	500	800	1000

### **The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER)**

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record programs (HABS/HAER) were created to preserve and protect the Nation’s architectural and engineering heritage through documentation. The HABS/HAER Collection is primarily known for its measured drawings, large format black-and-white photographs, and written histories, which are transmitted to the Library of Congress where they are made available to the public. This documentation goes significantly beyond the administrative protections provided by designation as a national historic landmark or listing in the National Register of Historic Places by providing baseline documentation for the ongoing stewardship of the recorded properties. Increasingly, both public and private sector facility managers look to HABS/HAER documentation as the basis for planning maintenance and restoration projects for structures entrusted to their care.

## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs



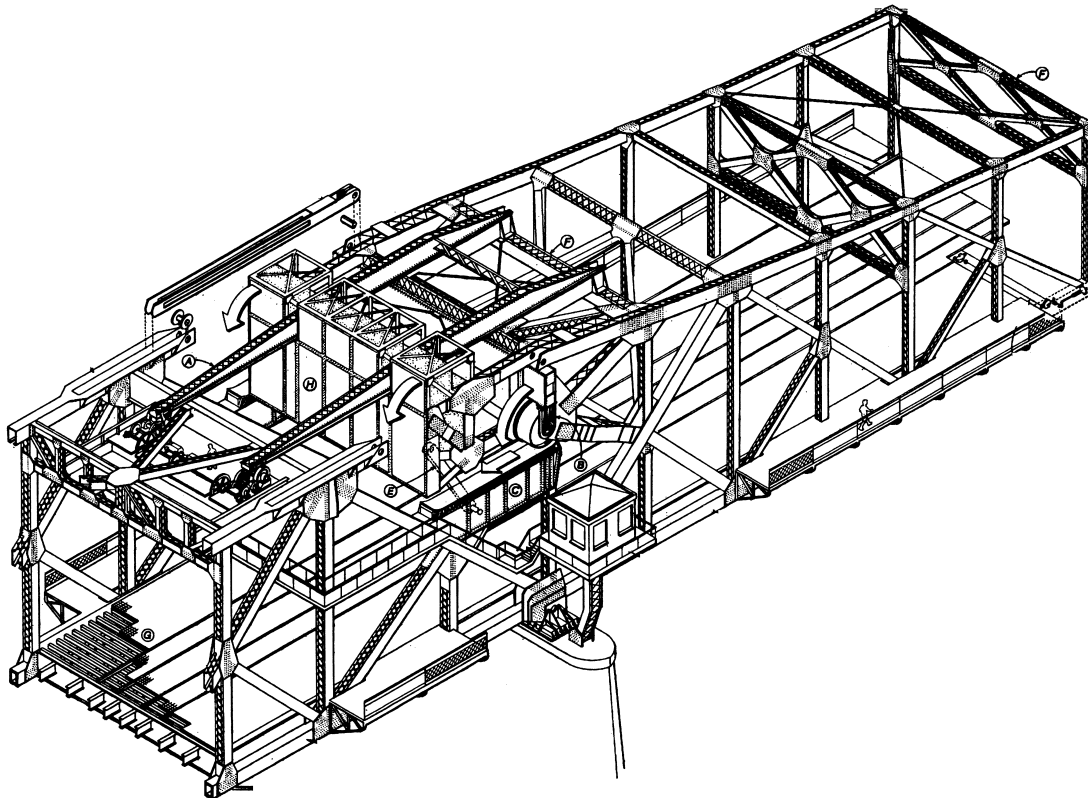
HABS Drawing of the Mariner-Lewis House (1888)  
Georgetown National Historic Landmark District, Washington, D.C.

- The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Collection consists of documentation on over 36,399 historic structures throughout the United States recorded by over 54,023 sheets of measured drawings; 203,992 large-format photographs; 2,516 large format color transparencies; and 133,715 pages of historical data. Documentation is produced to a service life of 500 years and is curated and accessible through the Library of Congress. Begun in 1933, these collections are the largest and most widely used collections of their type in the world. Records on approximately 1,000 buildings and structures are added to the collections each year. All records are reproducible and are in the public domain. Approximately 20,000 items are reproduced from these collections each year for professionals, scholars, and the general public -- one of the most widely used collections in the Library of Congress.

- The Library of Congress, recognizing the importance and popularity of the HABS/HAER Collection, is digitizing the entire collection as part of its American Memory project. When the project is completed, researchers will be able to search, display, and copy all of the HABS/HAER documentation over the Internet, making the

## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

collection universally accessible to the public. By 2001, over six terabytes (6,000 gigabytes) of digital files will be available online. The HABS/HAER Collection at the Library of Congress website, "Built in America," can be reached on the Internet at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html>. Paralleling the Library of Congress' digitizing efforts, the NPS has begun a project to index the collections to make electronic searches both easier and significantly more sophisticated. A FY 1999 pilot project indexed over 1,000 structures; the indexing project will continue into FY 2000.



HAER Drawing of the West Leaf Bascule Span (1913)  
Broadway Bridge over the Willamette River, Portland, Oregon

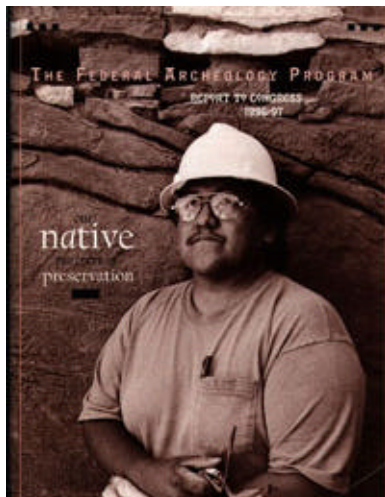
- In FY 2000 and FY 2001, the program will continue to develop and integrate a variety of innovative technologies in support of producing documentation of historic structures. Other digital documentation technologies will be added to the capabilities in FY 2000, including expanding the use of digital convergent photogrammetry, global positioning systems, total station surveying, and the electronic dissemination of technical information and standards.
- During FY 2000 and FY 2001, the program will focus its recording efforts on increasing the number of documented structures, with particular emphasis on park historic structures and national historic landmarks.
- The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record provides training in historic architecture and engineering to students. Each year, approximately 75 students of architecture, engineering, and history are hired to document the Nation's built environment, primarily utilizing outside funding. Training is targeted to schools with high minority enrollments.

## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

• The Charles E. Peterson Prize is an annual competition for students of architecture to produce HABS measured drawings. In FY 1999, a total 115 students from thirteen universities produced 251 drawings of fifteen structures, including two National Park Service historic structures, two national historic landmarks, and eight National Register properties. A new initiative to encourage Peterson Prize documentation of sites associated with minority culture and history generated several entries. A similar competition for documentation of engineering sites, the HAER Founders' Award, will be initiated in FY 2000.

<b>HABS/HAER Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Outside funding contributed (thousands of dollars)	962	900	900
National Historic Landmarks documented to HABS/HAER standards	10	16	18
List of Classified Structures -- Primary Structures documented to HABS/HAER standards	109	20	22
Total number of properties documented to HABS/HAER standards	1,038	2,200	2,500

## Archeological Assistance/Departmental Consulting Archeologist



The Secretary's Report to Congress in 1999 renewed the National Strategy for Federal Archeology signed by Secretary Babbitt.

The NPS provides leadership and coordination of Federal and other public archeological projects and programs. These functions fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's legislatively mandated archeological responsibilities.

The Archeological Assistance Program provides technical assistance to Government agencies, educational, and professional organizations to help improve the identification, recording, and treatment of archeological resources; cooperates with private organizations in national historic landmark theme study initiatives, highlighting the importance of archeological properties, and promoting their listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and provides guidance and review for public agencies in establishing archeological resource management programs to meet statutory and regulatory responsibilities.

Priorities for FY 2000 and FY 2001 include increasing the number and documentation of archeological sites identified and recorded on Federal and tribal lands, increasing the number of archeological sites listed in the National Register, and increasing the number of archeological sites designated as national historic landmarks. These activities help protect significant historic and archeological properties.

<b>Archeological Assistance Program Performance Information</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of archeological sites reported on Federal lands	733,192	775,000	815,000
Number of archeological sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places	18,921	20,000	21,000



### National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

Number of archeological sites designated as National Historic Landmarks	235	237	240
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The Archeological Assistance Program has governmentwide responsibility for monitoring and advising all Federal agencies, the courts, and law enforcement officials on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other archeological activities; for providing guidance and assistance regarding interpretation and preservation of historic shipwrecks under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; and governmentwide regulatory responsibilities for monitoring and advising agencies about the curation of Federally-owned and Federally administered archeological collections (36 CFR 79). Collections (i.e., objects, records, and reports) are often the only remaining materials from sites that are lost through environmental degradation, development, or looting and vandalism.

During FY 2000 and FY 2001, priority will be given to monitoring and advising resource management and law enforcement agencies on ARPA; increasing the number of entries in the National Archeological Database (NADB); continuing training and technical information in archeological management and preservation law; increasing the number of people receiving archeology and ethnography publications and utilizing the archeology World Wide Web pages; and improving the quality of data and ease of use of the National Archeological Database.

These activities contribute to the protection of significant historic and archeological properties. Achieving these goals will have the outcome of continuing the protection of cultural and natural resources through property designation and protection, and expanding the scope of technical assistance to partners and others which supports the achievement of the following performance goals: Archeological properties designated (Goals IIIa1A and IIIa1B); Properties inventoried and evaluated (IIIa1C, and IIIa1D); Archeological properties protected (Goals IIIa2A, IIIa2B, and IIIa2C); and Customer Satisfaction (Goal IIIa3).

<b>Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of Looting violations*	925	1,000	1,000
Number of records in NADB-Reports	240,000	250,000	260,000

\* This number is the FY 1998 actual that is provided in the Secretary's Report to Congress, a biannual publication on the status of the Governmentwide Federal Archeology Program.

A goal of the Archeological Assistance Program is to increase the usefulness of technical assistance for the protection of historic and archeological properties. The program responds to notices of important archeological data that are inadvertently discovered as a result of Federal or Federally-assisted or permitted activities and that may be lost unless corrective action is taken. At the request of Federal agencies, the program reviews regulatory compliance and assists in program planning and development.

The program promotes better understanding and management of archeological resources through information exchange among archeology and historic preservation professionals. Access to technical information is provided through workshops, training initiatives, such as the co-sponsored initiative with the Department of Justice for archeological protection law, through online databases, and long-distance learning courses, such as "Managing Archeological Collections," and through publications, both printed and electronic media.

The National Archeological Database provides information on archeological reports of projects sponsored by Federal agencies; maps of site frequencies and other data at the State and county level; and notices, contacts, and other data relating to repatriation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The NADB-Reports portion of the National Archeological Database was not updated in FY 1999. A major goal for FY 2000 is to update NADB-Reports and develop an online data entry capability.

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

The Secretary's Report to Congress provides information on the scope and effectiveness of Federal archeological programs in land managing and permitting agencies (40 agencies supply information for this report). Technical publications elaborate on the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines on Archeology and Historic Preservation and other relevant policies, guidelines, methods, and techniques that build a consensus among Federal agencies about what constitutes good archeological practice.

A priority is to provide information about archeological interpretation, issues, and projects to a wide range of interested professionals and the public through: (1) *Common Ground*, a periodical that offers in-depth articles on archeological and anthropological topics of general and special interest, (2) World Wide Web pages devoted to popular, programmatic, and technical information, (3) brochures and exhibits that present archeological information at professional meetings and public presentations, and (4) technical publications on archeological and anthropological subjects, using both printed and electronic media.

<b>Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of inadvertent discoveries nationwide	235	250	250
Number of Departmental Consulting Archeologist cooperative projects involving national policy issues, program development, and technical or peer reviews	4	4	4
Number of people trained in archeological or heritage preservation law or archeological management practices	43	50	50
Number of people receiving the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal archeology	17,000	19,000	20,000
Number of people receiving archeology and ethnography publications	103,072	105,000	107,000
Number of public accesses to the National Archeological Database (NADB) via Internet	160/day	180/day	200/day
Number of public visits to NPS archeological web pages [Based on statistics for <www.cr.nps.gov> address]	1,200/day	1,400/day	1,600/day

## **Cultural Resources World Wide Web**

The Cultural Resources World Wide Web effort supports the achievement of mission goal IIIa3 on meeting customer satisfaction with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, as well as educational and training materials. By taking advantage of this new technology, the NPS is able to provide preservation partners and the general public with rapid access to educational and technical information about the protection and preservation of the Nation's cultural resources.

- The National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnership Programs maintains and guides the development of the NPS "Links to the Past" Web site with access to the products of all NPS cultural resource programs. During FY 1999, a policy was instituted for the development and maintenance of all cultural resources World Wide Web materials.

The site has grown dramatically in usage and is expected to receive over 4.5 million visits in FY 2000. Six new features were developed in FY 1999 on Links to the Past, including several travel itineraries, a museum exhibit, an historical timeline, and the first NPS long-distance learning site.

In FY 1999, an Intranet website called SuperLinks was set up to inform NPS staff about partnership activities.

**National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

<b>Links to the Past Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of daily visits	10,000/day	13,000/day	16,000/day
Average number of pages accessed per visit	5	5	5
Total number of pages available	8,500	9,000	9,500

**FY 2001 BUDGET REQUEST**

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
▪ National Register Programs \$(000)	15,404	+150
The FY 2001 request for National Register Programs is \$15.404 million, which represents a net increase of \$0.414 million over the FY 2000 enacted level. The FY 2001 proposed programmatic increase of \$0.150 million to National Register Programs activities includes:		
	<div>\$(000)</div>	
▪ Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study	-	
	250	
▪ NAGPRA Implementation		
	400	
Total	150	
Justification for this increase is included at the end of this activity’s presentation.		

***B. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT)  
FY 2000 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

**Enacted: \$1,963,000**

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 established the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana. It was created to provide an effective and efficient national system of research, information distribution, and skills training in the preservation and conservation of the Nation's significant historic and archeological properties and material culture.

The center's purposes include: (1) developing and distributing preservation and conservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic resources, (2) developing and facilitating training for Federal, State, and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource managers, maintenance personnel, managers, and others working in the preservation field, (3) taking steps to apply preservation technology benefits from ongoing research by other agencies and institutions, (4)

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

facilitating the transfer of preservation technology among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, international organizations and the private sector, and (5) cooperating with related international organizations.

- The NCPTT activities are conducted in partnership with public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, including other components of the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, Indian tribes and Native American organizations, national professional organizations, and international preservation organizations. The center is organized in three components: research, training, and information management. Each component participates in four programs: awards, projects, clearinghouse and consultations.

- Since FY 1994, seventy-seven major in-house projects and 130 grants or other agreements to partners throughout the United States have been undertaken with an investment of over \$8 million. Applicant demand has grown from \$3.9 million in FY 1994 to \$6.2 million in FY 1999.

- Among the more notable center accomplishments in FY 1999 were: (1) a nationally-acclaimed symposium on the control of subterranean termites in historic structures in partnership with the city of New Orleans and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, (2) inauguration of a shared-instrumentation facility with the Los Angeles County Museum of Art to investigate the application of lasers to the conservation of cultural materials, and (3) development in partnership with the Northeast Document Conservation Center of an online training course on providing practical solutions for the storage, care, and handling of historic books and paper.

Progress will continue with the following two initiatives begun in FY 2000:

- (1) A model national distance learning curriculum initiative targeted at K-12 students developed and tested in the State of Louisiana which seeks to combine evolving learning technologies with heritage curriculum development. The initiative seeks to build understanding and value for our youngest citizens in the meaning, significance, and preservation of historic sites. Without this, these places will lose meaning and their preservation for future generations imperiled. This initiative will be partnered with Northwestern State University of Louisiana, a consortium of universities throughout the State of Louisiana, and other public and private entities throughout the State and the Deep South. Once developed and tested, the model will be applicable nationwide under the aegis of the center.

- (2) The second develops a national Federal Preservation Institute to provide high-quality training and assistance to Federal agencies in meeting their stewardship responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act in preserving, conserving, and managing the historic and archeological patrimony in their care. Using traditional and non-traditional training methods, the initiative will develop national curriculum and seek to find ways to provide current and "best practices" information and training through distance learning and onsite symposia. Targeted audiences include high-level agency heads and sub-heads, supervisors and site managers, and Federal Preservation Officers. The initiative will be developed in partnership with other Federal agencies, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the private sector.

### National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

<b>National Center for Preservation Technology Workload Factors</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Number of grants and cooperative agreements awarded	34	34	35
Total amount requested by applicants	\$6,231,600	\$6,543,180	\$6,854,760
Total amount of grants awarded	\$900,105	\$945,110	\$990,115
Number of workshops held/sponsored	19	21	22
Number of in-house projects undertaken	25	18	18
Number of contract projects undertaken	19	26	26
Number of publications	47	49	52

### *C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants FY 2000 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments*

**Enacted: \$2,472,000**

Section 10 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-601, 25 USC 3001) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist in carrying out requirements of the act to summarize, inventory, and repatriate Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and other cultural items. These grants assist eligible tribes and museums to fulfill their responsibilities under the act. Funding provides assistance for inventory and identification requirements for Native Americans to access and assess collections and records dispersed throughout the country, and for repatriation efforts.

Approximately 700 to 800 Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and approximately 2,000 need such assistance. During FY 2000 and FY 2001, priority will be given to improving the quality of grant proposals submitted and reviewed, and of the grant projects for which awards are made.

The cumulative number of NAGPRA grants awarded from FY 1994 to FY 1999 is 247 (147 grants to tribes and 100 grants to museums). Over \$13 million has been awarded by NPS during this 6-year period.

<b>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants Performance Information</b>	<b>FY 1999 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>
Grants awarded to tribes	32	30	30
Grants awarded to museums	11	15	15
Grant proposals submitted and reviewed	79	100	100

## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

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### JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2001 BUDGET REQUEST FOR NATURAL PROGRAMS

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Cultural Programs \$(000)	19,853	+150

The FY 2001 request for Cultural Programs is \$19.853 million and 138 FTE, which represents a net increase of \$0.428 million and 4 FTE above the FY 2000 enacted level. The net programmatic increase of \$0.150 million for the Cultural Programs activity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- ***Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study (-\$250,000):*** The NPS is not requesting funding in FY 2001 for the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study.
- ***Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Implementation (+\$400,000; +4 FTE):*** The NPS is proposing an increase of \$400,000 and 4 FTE in FY 2001 to meet requirements for implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The implementation of civil penalty regulations, the increase in requests for Federal Register notices for repatriation actions, fulfillment, and the new need to develop means of dealing effectively with "culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains" require additional staffing and support funds. This increase will address and support the following archeology and ethnography program needs:
  - A backlog currently exists of 180 draft Federal Register notices. These notices must be published for repatriation actions to occur. At current levels of staffing and funding, the backlog will take over two years to complete. In addition, new draft notices are being received at the rate of about two per day, so the backlog is growing.
  - There have been nine allegations of civil penalty violations by museums. Three cases have been evaluated and we have declined to investigate. Four cases are in preliminary review, but little real action has been possible. One case is being actively investigated, but progress is slow due to other staff tasks. The final case appears to have been resolved without any need to move on a civil penalty. It has been estimated that NPS/DOI legal and investigative activity for each civil penalty case could cost \$100,000.
  - The NAGPRA Review Committee needs to meet three times a year. Current staff and support costs have reduced meetings to two per year, and there is a list of over 20 items not completed from past committee meetings.